

Library

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

URBAN DISTRICT

OF WILLENHALL

FOR THE YEAR

1952



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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer :

P. J. Fitzgerald, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.
(Resigned 26th September, 1952).

R. C. Gubbins, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Commenced 1st January, 1953).

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

H. E. T. Lowbridge, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods,
Cert. in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

G. E. Fletcher, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.
(Resigned 23rd August, 1952)

R. F. Pilley, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods, Cert. Smoke
Inspector.
(Commenced 12th February, 1952).

G. S. Wright, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.
(Commenced 29th September, 1952).

J. A. Richards, Cert. S.I.B.
(Appointed 2nd December, 1952).

Clerical Staff :

Mrs. G. Hollingshead. Miss E. G. Duffield. Miss M. Oliver.

*Public Health Offices,
Walsall Street,
Willenhall,
Staffs.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Health Report for the district, for the year 1952.

This, as you are aware, concerns a period during which I was not your Medical Officer, and hence the Report is a collection of facts and figures upon which I can only comment as "from a distance." As these comments will be found in the "body" of the Report, I can see no virtue in repeating them in the covering letter, except to remark upon the one notable figure in the Vital Statistics—that of the reduction in the Infantile Mortality Rate (32.8 compared with 41.1 in 1951)—which I am sure you will note with satisfaction.

The reduction in the number of cases of notified infectious diseases is almost entirely due to the reduced prevalence of measles, but as this disease generally manifests a recrudescence every two years, there is no particular comfort to be extracted from that! What is more comforting is the continued reduction in the number of diphtheria notifications (three in 1952—eight in 1951).

Your Senior Sanitary Inspector reports on general sanitary matters and I do not feel justified in passing much comment on this, for a period when I was not the Head of this department. I would, however, draw your attention to the pleasing fact, in the section on Food Control, of the continuing improvement in the quality of ice-cream.

If, from my limited sojourn amongst you, I might record my impressions of the Public Health requirements of the district—although not covering the period of this Report—it appears to me that the principal deficiency is that of sewage disposal. The creation of new sewage disposal works should be "Priority No. 1," not even housing taking precedence. It is usual to lay the sewer before the house is erected and it is nonsensical and dangerous to

keep adding scores of houses, with their sewage, to an already overloaded system.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen, I desire to thank you all for the patience, tolerance and support you have given to the "stranger" in your midst, during the period I have been with you. My grateful thanks are also due to Mr. H. E. T. Lowbridge, your Senior Sanitary Inspector, for his immense assistance, and to the other members of this department for their help and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. C. GUBBINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,834
Population :							
(a) 1951 Census	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,695
(b) Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-year 1952	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,600
Population density per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.80
Rateable Value of district at 1/4/52	..	..	..	..	..	..	£136,517
General Rate (1952-53)	..	..	..	..	..	..	21s. 0d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1952. Births.

Live Births.				<i>Total.</i>		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	503	..	253	..	250
Illegitimate	..	..	..	15	..	8	..	7
Total				518	..	261	..	257

Birth Rate per 1,000 population : 16.9

Comparability factor for births : 0.97.

Corrected Birth Rate : 16.39.

Still Births.				<i>Total.</i>		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	9	..	3	..	6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
Total				10	..	3	..	7

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births : 19.3

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population : 0.32

Deaths.

	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>
Deaths (all causes)	316	..	164	..	152
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population :	10.3.				
Comparability factor for deaths :	1.26.				
Corrected Death Rate :	12.9.				
Maternal Death Rate :	5.79.				

Infant Deaths under one year of age.

				<i>Total.</i>		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	..	..		15	..	9	..	6
Illegitimate	..	..		2	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	..	17	..	10	..	7

Infant Mortality Rate.

Death Rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births : 32.8.

Infant Deaths under four weeks of age.

				<i>Total.</i>		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>
Legitimate	..	..		6	..	4	..	2
Illegitimate	..	..		2	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	..	8	..	5	..	3

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births : 15.4.

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The population of Willenhall at mid-year 1952 as estimated by the Registrar General was 30,600, an increase of 30 compared with the mid-year estimate of 30,570 for 1951. The excess of births over deaths for 1952 was 202.

Births.

During 1952 there were 518 live births, 261 of which were male and 257 female. Of these, illegitimate births numbered eight male and seven female, and were 2.9% of the total births compared with 2.3% in 1951.

The birth rate per 1,000 population was 16.9 compared with rates of 15.9 in 1951 and 16.2 for 1950. The comparability factor for births is 0.97, this gives a corrected or standardised birth rate of 16.39 which is comparable with a rate of 15.3 for England and Wales and a rate of 15.5 for the smaller towns.

There were 10 still births in 1952 of which three were male and seven female, a percentage of 1.9 of the total births compared with

1.8 in 1951. The still birth rate expressed per 1,000 total births was 19.3 compared with 18.5 in 1951 and calculated per 1,000 of the population was 0.32. The corresponding rate for England and Wales per 1,000 of the population was 0.35 and that for the smaller towns 0.36.

Deaths.

There were 318 deaths in 1952, of which 165 were male and 153 female. The death rate was 10.3 per 1,000 population compared with rates of 11.6 and 10.3 for 1951 and 1950 respectively. Applying the comparability factor of 1.26 for deaths to this crude death rate, a standardised or corrected death rate of 12.9 is obtained, which compares with rates of 11.3 for England and Wales, 12.1 for the county boroughs and a rate of 11.2 for the smaller towns.

Deaths from certain causes.

The last column of the following table shows the number of deaths from certain causes during the year and a comparison is made with corresponding figures for the previous three years.

				1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Cardio-Vascular Diseases ..				69	92	97	87
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System				26	40	34	35
Cancer				38	50	44	52
Bronchitis				26	25	31	20
Influenza				3	1	21	1
Pneumonia				12	10	18	24
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..				11	12	10	8

Principal Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death during 1952 were diseases of the heart and bloodvessels (including vascular lesions of the nervous system) cancer and pneumonia.

Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels.

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels together accounted for 122 deaths, 38.6% of the total deaths compared with 36.8% of the total deaths in 1951.

Cancer.

Cancer caused 52 deaths compared with 44 in the preceding year, the annual number of deaths from this cause in the last ten years (1942-1951) averaged 44.

Of these cancer deaths common sites for the malignant process were the stomach, lung and bronchus, and the breast and uterus in women.

Cancer of the lung caused 11 deaths compared with four in 1951 and eight in 1950.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis caused ten deaths, eight of which were due to the pulmonary form of the disease and two to other forms of tuberculosis.

Deaths from Violent Causes.

There were 17 deaths from violent causes, eight of which were due to motor vehicle accidents and nine to other accidents.

Age at Death.

Of the total deaths recorded, 179 or 54% occurred in persons aged 65 years and over, compared with 58% for 1951.

Infant Mortality.

There were 17 deaths of infants under one year of which ten were male and seven female. Two illegitimate infants died out of a total of 15 illegitimate births. The infant mortality rate for the year was 32.8 compared with a rate of 41.1 in 1951. This rate of 32.8 for 1952 compares with a rate of 27.6 for England and Wales, 31.2 for the county boroughs and 25.8 for the smaller towns.

Of these 17 deaths occurring under one year eight did not survive beyond the first month of life, the neo-natal mortality rate being 15.4.

Reference to table IV on page 32 shows the causes of infant deaths at different age periods under one year. The commonest causes of infant deaths were pneumonia, gastro enteritis and prematurity.

Maternal Mortality.

There were three maternal deaths in 1952, compared with one in 1951.

SECTION B.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND OTHER DISEASES.

There were 283 notifications of infectious disease other than tuberculosis during the year, the general incidence being somewhat lower than the previous year, when notifications numbered 386.

The most prevalent of the notifiable diseases were measles 134 and whooping cough 74; measles showing a decrease and whooping cough a slight increase compared with 1951, when the notification figures were measles 239 and whooping cough 58 respectively.

Scarlet fever notifications decreased from 42 in 1951 to 32 in 1952, and diphtheria notifications which numbered three continue to decline (eight in 1951).

There were no notifications of food poisoning, dysentery or enteric fever.

Influenza.

There was one death only from this cause. The death rate per 1,000 population was 0.03 compared with 0.04 for England and Wales. Last year, due to an epidemic in the first quarter, there were 21 deaths from this disease.

Tuberculosis.

At the end of 1952 the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register was as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	184	..	152	..	336
Non-Pulmonary					
Tuberculosis	34	..	42	..	76

During the year 23 names were removed from the register for the following reasons :—

Died	6
Recovered	8
Left District	3
Lost sight of case ..	5
Diagnosis not confirmed	1

There were 33 new cases of tuberculosis in 1952 compared with 37 in 1951. Of the 33 cases notified this year, one was a non-

pulmonary case. Three cases came to notice other than by formal notification (death returns).

In the ten year period 1943—1952 notifications of tuberculosis averaged 42 annually. There were 10 deaths from this cause. The figure was the lowest recorded since 1912. The death rate per 1,000 population from tuberculosis was 0.33 compared with 0.24 for England and Wales and 0.22 for the smaller towns.

SECTION C.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

There have been two changes from the previous year in the arrangements of the County Council's Health Services in the area. The first is that the Child Welfare Clinic at Willenhall is now held on Monday afternoons only, as from 6th October, 1952, and the second is that the Child Welfare Clinic at Portobello is held on the first and third Thursday in each month, as from 2nd October, 1952.

These services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, do not come within the scope of this report but are referred to briefly for the convenience of members of the Council and the public. The services provided under the Act are as follows :—

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
2. Midwifery.
3. Health Visiting.
4. Home Nursing.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Services.
7. Prevention of illness, Care and After-Care.
8. Domestic Help.

Clinics for Expectant Mothers are held at the Willenhall Clinic, Walsall Street, on Tuesday mornings, Tuesday afternoons and Friday afternoons.

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows :—

Willenhall Clinic	..	Monday afternoon.
Short Heath Clinic	..	Friday afternoon.
Portobello Clinic	..	First and third Thursday in each month.

Clinics for School Children.

Willenhall Clinic	..	Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. A doctor attends this clinic on Monday mornings.
Short Heath Clinic	..	Friday mornings. A doctor attends at this clinic on alternate Friday mornings.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against smallpox is not usually carried out at the Clinics. Parents wishing to have their children vaccinated or others requiring it should contact their family doctor.

Immunisation against diphtheria is performed at the Child Welfare Clinics and during special sessions at the schools in the district. Parents are encouraged to have their children immunised at about the age of seven or eight months. Children attending school are offered immunisation on entry to school and between the ages of 10 and 11 years.

Health Visitors.

The health visitors working in this district can usually be contacted through the Willenhall Clinic, Walsall Street, during the day.

Midwives.

There are six domiciliary midwives in the district.

Home Nursing.

There are two general nurses in the town.

Domestic Helps.

The services of a home help should be sought through the County Council's Area Medical Officer, Wednesbury. They are provided in cases of illness and confinement, for expectant mothers, mentally defective or aged persons.

Ambulance Service.

A day and night Ambulance Service is provided. The Ambulance Station is at Clemson Street, Willenhall. Telephone Willenhall 580.

Other Health Services are as follows :—

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological examinations required by General Practitioners and by your Public Health Department are carried out at the

Public Health Laboratories, Martin Street, Stafford.

Tuberculosis.

This area is served by the Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic, Bell Street, Wolverhampton, to which cases are referred by a doctor. All treatment is arranged through this clinic and health visiting of tuberculous patients is done by the district Health Visitors. Care and After-Care as provided by Section 28 of the National Health Service Act is done by a Social worker working from Wolverhampton.

Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious disease occurring in this district are admitted mainly to Moxley Isolation Hospital. Admission is arranged by the Public Health Department during office hours and by direct arrangements between the Medical Practitioner and the hospital at other times.

Hospitals.

This district is served by the following hospitals :—

Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton.

New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Manor Hospital, Walsall.

Walsall General Hospital.

Maternity.

Accommodation for maternity cases is available at the Manor Hospital, Walsall, New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton and the Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Accident Prevention.

Publicity for the prevention of accidents in the home continues as in previous years by the display of posters in the clinics and elsewhere.

SECTION D.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

During the year no action was taken under Section 47 of the above Act.

SECTION E.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water Supply.

The Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies water to the area and at present a major scheme for the improvement of supplies is almost completed.

The supply of water to the district has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Chemical and bacteriological examination of samples of water from sources of distribution to the area and from houses in the district have given satisfactory results.

Summary of Results of Bacteriological Examinations.

Presumptive Coli-Aerogenes per 100 ml.

Total No. of Samples taken.	0	1—2	3—10	Over 10
839 .. 828 .. 8 .. 0 .. 3				

All samples of drinking water taken by this department from houses in the town have shown B. coli absent from 100 ml.

Chemical Analysis.

Chemical Analysis of the water from various sources was satisfactory.

The result of a Chemical Analysis of the water in supply is as follows :—

Sample taken 11th June, 1952.

	Parts per 100,000.
pH value	7.5
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212°F.	39.0
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0012
Nitric Nitrogen	0.25
Chlorine present as Chloride	6.2
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.012
Appearance	Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination	Nil
Total Hardness	18.4°
Permanent Hardness	8.9°
Temporary Hardness	9.5°

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality.

The water in supply has not a plumbo-solvent action.

Figures are not available giving the proportion of dwelling houses supplied direct from the mains as apart from those supplied by standpipes.

Swimming Baths.

A report on the above is given in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The Engineer and Surveyor informs me that the only development of note during the year, was the laying of 468 yards of the New Road storm sewer, at a cost of nearly £5,000.

Comments regarding Closet Accommodation will be found in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Health in Factories.

The return made on Form 572 in respect of Part I and VIII of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 is reproduced at the back of this report, and comments on factory hygiene are made by the Senior Sanitary Inspector in his Report.

SECTION F.

HOUSING.

The Housing Manager has kindly provided the following information :—

Number of houses built and completed by the Local Authority during the year	207
Number of houses completed by private persons ..	31
Number of houses completed under post war housing programme by the end of 1952	869
(This figure includes 150 temporary bungalows and 73 one bedroom flats.)	
Total number of Council houses in district by the end of 1952	2,906
(This figure includes 150 temporary bungalows and 73 one bedroom flats.)	
Number of families rehoused because of overcrowding	158
Number of families rehoused because of Tuberculosis	8
Number of families rehoused from houses on which a demolition order was operative and council owned houses.	44

(Demolition Orders 35. To be demolished 9.)

Number of families rehoused from Clearance Areas .. —

The Council's points scheme for the allocation of houses makes allowance for the consideration of medical conditions in awarding points, and in this connection close co-operation was maintained with the Housing Manager. If applicant or member of his family was suffering from tuberculosis, and housing conditions were unsatisfactory, priority in re-housing was given. Each case was considered separately, on its merits.

Further information regarding "housing" will be found in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report.

SECTION G.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

Details of the work done during the year in connection with Meat and Other Foods is given in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were notified in the district during 1952.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.

*Public Health Department,
Walsall Street,
Willenhall,
Staffs.*

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, and Members,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report covering Sanitary Inspection for the year 1952. The work will, I believe, indicate the comprehensive nature of the duties undertaken by the Sanitary Inspectors. The nature of the work involved is known to the Members of the Health Committee, but there are many to whom the scope and consequences are not so familiar. Environmental conditions affecting everyone in varying degrees are the concern of the Sanitary Inspectors.

A particular interest, as it will be for a long time, is that of Housing—the removal of the unfit house is reaching 200 demolished since the war. At the same time that we are endeavouring to remove the worst houses the reconditioning and repair of houses which should still have a long life still represents a problem.

The London fog disaster in December, when 4,000 persons lost their lives, was a tragedy to further remind us of the dangers of atmospheric pollution; although a complete solution to the pollution problem is a long way off, there is much that industrialist and domestic users can do to reduce it. The proper siting of industry relative to dwelling houses in the planning stage cannot be over stressed if ill effects of smoke, fumes, dust and noise are to be kept to a minimum.

Staff changes during the year caused difficulties in maintaining efficiency. The grip which had been held on food hygiene in particular and the smooth working and development of the work of the Department in general received a set back. Mr. G. Lowbridge Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector, left on 31st December, 1951, to take up an appointment at Walsall, and Mr. G. Fletcher, Additional Sanitary Inspector, resigned on 23rd August, 1952, to commence service with Gloucestershire County Council.

Mr. R. F. Pilley, of Wolverhampton, commenced service on 11th February, 1952, and Mr. G. S. Wright of Evesham, on 29th September, 1952. During the year Mr. J. A. Richards, who had been a pupil in the Department, obtained his qualifying Certificate and was appointed an Additional Sanitary Inspector as from 2nd December, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to all those who have shown interest and furthered the work of the Department, I am indebted.

I thank too, members of the clerical staff for giving of their best during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING.

Complaints received concerning defects in dwelling houses formed a considerable portion of the total complaints during the year.

This is perhaps understandable having regard to the low rentals of controlled houses and the consequent reluctance of the property owners to undertake repairs.

Notices requiring repairs to dwelling houses have been confined to those authorised under the Public Health Act. The immediate problem in this district appears to be between sub-standard property which can be made wind and weatherproof so as to be habitable for a little longer, and those where immediate re-housing is essential not only because the property is almost incapable of further repairs, but also because its danger to occupants makes demolition essential.

Having regard to all circumstances the decision made by the Council in 1948 to allocate one house in every four of newly erected Council houses for the re-housing of families from unfit dwellings was justifiable.

In addition to the above houses it must not be overlooked that there is a fair amount of private property not having all amenities, *e.g.*, a bath, but has its own tap, W.C. and other facilities, and which has still a long life. It is this type of property which is worth saving. This property erected about forty years ago and let at restricted rents is causing much concern throughout the country. The injustice which owners feel in not being permitted to increase rents to meet the cost of ordinary repairs cannot do other than hasten the decay of these desirable houses.

During the year demolition orders were made upon 21 houses and nine houses which had been acquired by the Council were closed. The following is a summary of the action taken during the year with regard to the closure and demolition of houses :—

Number of families removed during the year from houses already subject to Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	35
Number of Demolition Orders made during the year under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	21
Number of houses demolished following action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	18
Number or parts of buildings upon which Closing Orders under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, were made	Nil
Number of privately owned houses closed voluntarily upon tenants being moved	Nil
Number of Council-owned houses closed upon tenants	

being moved	9
Number of houses upon which Notices were served requiring repair under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil

Intimation and Abatement Notices served.

During the year 398 Intimations were served for defects listed in Table No. X at the end of the Report, of which 251 were complied with. 164 Abatement Notices were served and of these 109 were complied with by the end of the year.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

The Thresh Steam Disinfector situated at the Sewage Works was in use on 64 days during the year, on nine occasions for the treatment of bedding following infectious disease and 55 occasions to steam disinfest bedding in conjunction with the treatment of furniture by Hydrogen Cyanide before the removal of 119 families to Council houses.

Treatment of furniture and effects with Hydrogen Cyanide continued to be carried out by a private firm. The bedding from the house from which the furniture is removed is steam disinfested.

The operation of the disinfection and disinfestation service is carried out by two workmen who are also responsible for Rodent Control.

150 houses were sprayed for vermin infestation.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

The district has continued to be visited by van dwellers of three types—the travelling showman—the trailer type and the nomad.

The vans attached to travelling shows occupy a privately owned site in Walsall Street ; when not touring the country in connection with their business, vans occupy the site for varying periods.

Those caravans of the trailer type as distinct from the other two mentioned are occupied by people for various reasons, maybe by people who wish to escape from some of the responsibilities which people living in permanent dwellings shoulder, sometimes it is because of inability to obtain a house or, as is sometimes the case, they have no desire to settle in one place or perhaps they take the opportunity to realise upon the house they own. Having seen many of these caravans and the conditions under which people occupy them, I am satisfied that they can only be viewed as a temporary form of living.

They lack comfort in both winter and summer for the aged, and their lack of space and environment make them unsuited to bringing up children. Even on the best of sites the housewife finds most trying the inconvenience of getting in the coals, of keeping the pram covered, difficulties in doing the weekly washing, besides having to forget such refinements as a bath with "hot and cold" laid on.

Home interest and hobbies must be forgotten because of lack of space.

The third type of van dweller—the nomad or gipsy type—are probably the least fortunate in that they are not catered for in the provision of sites as are the others.

The Public Health Committee has been concerned with the presence of these nomad van dwellers for a long time, particularly with the time wasted in moving them from land within the district to that of another local authority only to see them return again very often in a matter of a few weeks.

A deputation from the Public Health Committee towards the end of the year was received by the County Council to consider the suggestion of the Public Health Committee that sites should be provided by arrangements between County Councils. Further, the West Midlands U.D.C. Association, following a submission by Willenhall, decided to approach the Urban District Councils' Association and four County Councils to urge a wide and comprehensive policy for dealing with the question.

FOOD PREMISES.

This important phase of the Department's activities has begun to receive more attention again following the curtailment which was unavoidable because of the depleted staff. The good work which was achieved two years ago received a set back, but there are again signs of improvement by the end of the year with the establishment of Sanitary Inspectors being brought up to strength.

Whilst being of the opinion that routine visits are of supreme importance in raising the standard of hygiene in food premises, for a real improvement the interest and the will is essential on the part of everyone connected with food—managements—transporters—assistants, and not least the public. The general public serve a purpose by reporting unsatisfactory conditions to the Health Department, and by exercising discretion at places where they shop or dine.

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering.

As in previous years meat for this district is slaughtered and supplied from Wolverhampton Abattoir.

There were originally 13 slaughterhouses in the district. There are now seven slaughterhouses on the register ; the policy of the Council, in the present uncertainty of the future of slaughtering, is to register applicants for a period of one year. Apart from one slaughterhouse which is used as a bacon factory, the other six slaughterhouses are used for the slaughter of cottagers' pigs. Cottagers are encouraged to have their pigs slaughtered in these slaughterhouses rather than on their own premises.

In addition there is a horse slaughterhouse and a knackers yard within the district, both of which are licensed annually. These premises are under constant supervision. Horses slaughtered for human consumption follow closely the memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

During the year 362 horses and 967 pigs were inspected resulting in 1 ton 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs. of meat being condemned as unfit for human consumption.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This Act, providing for the humane slaughter of animals in slaughterhouses and knackers yards, also requires that slaughtering in these premises shall only be done by a person licensed by a Local Authority. There are 37 persons so licensed.

Food and Drugs Sampling.

The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for this District, although an approach has been made by this Authority to become the Food and Drugs Authority. Sampling of food for adulteration is not normally a function of this Authority, but on various occasions, however, samples are submitted for examination by this Authority to the Chemical Laboratory and the laboratory of the Public Health Service. In the event of an adverse report being received by us upon a sample of milk taken by the County Council for bacteriological examination, the conditions are investigated. During the year this district became part of a prescribed area where only heat treated or designated milk may be sold.

Milk.

The following licences for the sale of designated milk were issued during the year :—

Dealers Licenses.
128 Sterilised.

Supplementary Licenses.
11 Tuberculin Tested.

Dealers' Licenses.
 23 Pasteurised.
 2 T.T. Accredited.
 5 Tuberculin Tested.
 2 Accredited.

Supplementary Licenses.
 11 Sterilised.
 11 Pasteurised.

Ice-cream.

The increased supply of ingredients—milk solids, fats and sugar—have had their effect upon the improved nutritive quality of Ice Cream. During 1951 the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1951, set for the first time a legal standard for the food value of Ice Cream.

With an improvement in the supply of ingredients, shopkeepers can keep up with the demand and competition has returned.

Ice cream samples submitted for bacteriological examination continue to show improvement. The Methylene Blue Test to which samples are submitted is without legal standing, but serves the purpose of indicating the hygienic conditions in which it is manufactured or kept before sale. Samples falling into Grades 3 and 4 are investigated and repeat samples are taken of the Ice Cream until improvement is shown.

The following table shows the number of samples taken and the results since sampling commenced in 1948 :—

				Grade.			
				1	2	3	4
1948—Number taken	..	85		27	11	19	28
1949—Number taken	..	128		67	29	17	15
1950—Number taken	..	190		116	38	21	15
1951—Number taken	..	89		48	27	5	9
1952—Number taken	..	91		49	32	6	4

Provisional gradings.

*Time taken to reduce
Methylene Blue Test.*

1	..	..	4 hours or more.
2	..	..	2½—4 hours.
3	..	..	½—2 hours.
4	..	..	0 hours.

Grades 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory and grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.

Registration of Hawkers.

Under the Willenhall U.D.C. Act, 1939, the Council have powers to require the registration of any persons carrying on the trade of hawker and also to require the registration of premises. The Act is very useful in furthering food hygiene as it is of little use to endeavour to improve hygienic conditions in shops if food is unsatisfactorily transported. Where the premises from which the hawker trades is situated outside the district, a report is asked for from the Local Authority in whose district the premises are situated before granting permission to sell in Willenhall.

Food Premises specially reported upon.

Whilst it is not intended to report in detail upon the numerous types of premises involved in food preparation, storage or distribution, advantage might be taken to bring to mind the more important aspects encountered at the present time.

Fried Fish Shops.

Up to the present the Health Committee have not decided to register fried fish shops under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The registration of these premises would enable a much better control to be kept of the hygienic conditions.

Open Air Market.

Conditions with regard to food stalls in the Market Place continue much the same as hitherto. Although the Council adopted Food Byelaws with regard to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air in 1950, undoubtedly the present state of the market is a barrier to the enforcement of the bye-laws generally. As reported to the Health Committee previously, the only effective improvement would be to remove the food stalls to another site where the stalls would have available ablution facilities, hot and cold water and adequate storage facilities.

Licensed Premises.

The possibility of making a detailed inspection of licensed premises with special reference to hygienic conditions was in sight at the end of the year and a report will be submitted to the Council during 1953.

Establishment of New Food Premises.

Apart from processes which require registration, *e.g.*, Ice Cream and Meat Preparation, there is no obligation upon the proprietor to notify this Department of his intention to open premises. In the case of newly erected premises the Department

has an opportunity to examine Plans submitted to the Engineer and Surveyor. Frequently one finds instances of persons wishing to open snack bars or other premises in existing buildings not suited to the purpose. Where an application for a catering licence is made to the Food Executive Officer, this officer seeks the views of this Department when considering the granting of a licence.

There is the fullest co-operation between the Ministry of Food and this Department in granting of licences.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 59 waste water closets were abolished leaving a total of 431 still in existence at the end of the year. Of the total still remaining, 212 are situated at houses where the property is sub-standard and scheduled for action under the Housing Acts. Notices are served upon owners of the property at which there are waste water closets when the closets become defective, requiring their conversion and Sanitary Inspectors endeavour to persuade owners to convert them whenever possible. No contribution is made by the Council to owners towards the cost of conversion.

There are 78 premises not served by a Public Sewer. Whenever possible the Council takes steps to provide a sewer and eliminate cesspools, privies or pail closets. Since the end of the war 52 cesspools have been eliminated leaving 49 cesspools, 22 privy closets, three pail closets and four chemical closets.

The Council is taking steps to provide a sewer and eliminate 12 cesspools in Mill Lane, Short Heath. The remaining premises not served by a sewer are mostly either houses where early demolition is likely to take place, or their situation is such that it is unreasonable to provide a sewer.

Below is a table showing the progress in the abolition of waste water closets :—

1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
43	76	101	92	59

During the year insanitary trough closets and buildings containing them were abolished, and modern conveniences and washing facilities were provided at St. Mary's R.C. Mixed and Infants' School, following pressure from the Health Committee.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The much needed extension to the Sewage Works and the provision of adequate sewers to prevent nuisances during storms has not yet been commenced.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

In an industrial district such as this it is not surprising that we have had grit and smoke problems to deal with. There are no startling improvements to report; in the industrial field the opportunity is taken whenever possible to draw offenders' attention to the need for improvement. To the general public the technical difficulties which often require to be overcome are not readily appreciated. To state this, however, is not meant to excuse many manufacturers from making an effort to improvement. Indeed in the past, and to a lesser extent at present, there has been a tendency to almost completely disregard pollution.

The practice of examination of Plans submitted for approval for Town Planning purposes continued through the year and approaches, in a number of instances, were made to manufacturers where nuisances from smoke or noise were likely to arise.

During the year 16 smoke observations were made as against 66 during the previous year. In three instances the period of emission of black smoke exceeded the two minutes permitted by the Bye-laws which are in operation in the district. The offending manufacturers were notified and interviewed.

In a number of instances industrialists have had, upon request from this Department, the benefit of the advisory service of the Fuel Efficiency Branch of the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

The Council continue to co-operate with the Fuel Research Station, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, to operate nine lead peroxide gauges in various parts of the district and a deposit gauge at the rear of the Gas Offices in the Market Place. The nine gauges give us the amount of sulphur trioxide present in the atmosphere. The quantity of soluble and insoluble matter deposited as shown by the gauge in the Market Place for the 3 completed years in which the gauge has been in operation is as follows :—

Average total soluble and insoluble matter in tons per sq. mile.				
1950	..	..	..	31.21 per month.
1951	..	..	..	27.39 per month.
1952	..	..	..	22.64 per month.

Sulphur trioxide totals for nine stations calculable from milligrams of S.O.₃ per 100 sq. centimetres per day for three years are as follows :—

1950	..	..	..	136.121.
1951	..	..	..	138.137
1952	..	..	..	114.442

FACTORIES.

There are 330 factories of various types and sizes ranging from the small factory of one or two personnel to a factory employing 1,400.

Many of the factories in the town are old and so are the sanitary conveniences attached to them. There is considerable room for improvement by the managements in installing modern types of accommodation and also a need for employees to assist in the cleanliness and in preventing misuse of these conveniences.

There were 151 inspections during the year and 20 defects were found.

SWIMMING BATHS.

Frequent bacteriological and chemical samples were taken of water from the Swimming Baths. Because of the variation in the amount of chlorine present in the samples and also the presence of animal organic matter, close attention was given to the baths. It became apparent that a complete overhaul of the chlorination and filtration plant was necessary and to do this would necessitate the closure of the baths for swimming. The baths were closed during August and the Council gave instructions for an overhaul of the plant to be completed during the winter and so enable the baths to be opened for the summer season following.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

This Act which came into operation on 1st April, 1952, provides that no person shall keep a pet shop unless a licence has been granted by the Local Authority. The Act aims at securing that all animals, birds and fishes shall be kept in suitable premises, that they shall be properly fed, they shall not be sold at too early an age, and precautions shall be taken to prevent the spread of disease, and that suitable steps will be taken to prevent injury in case of fire.

The Council registered one shop during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

This Act which came into operation the previous year is aimed to secure that the materials which are used for the filling of furniture, bedding, toys, etc., are clean. Premises which are used for manufacture of these articles and in which filling is used are required to be registered whilst premises where filling itself is manufactured or stored for distribution are subject to annual licences.

There does not appear to be any premises requiring registration or licensing within the district although there are eight premises concerned with the furniture trade where filling is used or sold. Samples of this filling material will need to be submitted for examination.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The Council have the services of two men on Rodent work, the men are also available for disinfection and disinfestation work. Refuse tips and sewage works require routine visits and treatment. Agricultural premises are also visited in connection with the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks) Regulations 1950.

A new poison " Warfarin " was used for the first time during the year for treatment of infestation. It has an advantage over poison used hitherto in that its use does not necessitate pre-bating. It is a blood coagulant and causes fatal haemorrhage in rats and mice.

During the year 510 premises were visited and this involved 1,518 re-visits. 4,321 pre-baits were laid for rats and 1,588 poison baits for mice.

Table I.

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1952.**

Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

				<i>Willen- hall.</i>	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).</i>	<i>160 Smaller Towns (Resident) Population 25,000— 50,000 at 1951 Census.</i>	<i>London Adminis- trative County</i>
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.								
<i>Births.</i>								
Live Births	..	..	16.39	..	15.3	..	16.9	.. 15.5 .. 17.6
Still Births	..	..	0.32	..	0.35	..	0.43	.. 0.36 .. 0.34
<i>Deaths.</i>								
All Causes	..	..	12.9	..	11.3	..	12.1	.. 11.2 .. 12.6
Typhoid and Para- typhoid	..	..	—	..	0.00	..	0.00	.. 0.00 .. —
Whooping Cough	..	..	—	..	0.00	..	0.00	.. 0.00 .. 0.00
Diphtheria	..	..	—	..	0.00	..	0.00	.. 0.00 .. 0.00
Tuberculosis	..	..	0.33	..	0.24	..	0.28	.. 0.22 .. 0.31
Influenza	..	..	0.03	..	0.04	..	0.04	.. 0.04 .. 0.05
Smallpox	..	..	—	..	0.00	..	—	.. — .. —
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	..	..	—	..	0.01	..	0.01	.. 0.00 .. 0.01
Pneumonia	..	..	0.78	..	0.47	..	0.52	.. 0.43 .. 0.58
<i>Notifications (Corrected).</i>								
Typhoid Fever	..	..	—	..	0.00	..	0.00	.. 0.00 .. 0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	—	..	0.02	..	0.02	.. 0.03 .. 0.01
Meningococcal infection	..	..	0.07	..	0.03	..	0.03	.. 0.03 .. 0.02
Scarlet Fever	..	..	1.05	..	1.53	..	1.75	.. 1.58 .. 1.56
Whooping Cough	..	..	2.42	..	2.61	..	2.74	.. 2.57 .. 1.66
Diphtheria	..	..	0.03	..	0.01	..	0.01	.. 0.03 .. 0.01
Erysipelas	..	..	0.10	..	0.14	..	0.15	.. 0.12 .. 0.14
Smallpox	..	..	—	..	0.00	..	0.00	.. 0.00 .. —
Measles	..	..	4.38	..	8.86	..	10.11	.. 8.49 .. 9.23

Pneumonia	1.11	..	0.72	..	0.80	..	0.62	..	0.57		
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	—	..	—	..	—	..	—	..	—		
Paralytic	0.03	..	0.06	..	0.06	..	0.06	..	0.06		
Non-Paralytic ..	—	..	0.03	..	0.03	..	0.02	..	0.03		
Food Poisoning ..	—	..	0.13	..	0.16	..	0.11	..	0.18		
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	..	17.87a	..	23.94a	..	10.22a	..	30.77a		

Deaths.

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) per 1,000 related live births.

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths or cases.

Table II.

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1952 — REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN**

<i>Causes of Death.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Tuberculosis Respiratory System ..	3	5	8
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1	2
Syphilitic Diseases	1	—	1
Measles	1	—	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	1
Cancer of Stomach	9	—	9
Cancer of Lung, Bronchus	10	1	11
Cancer of Breast	—	11	11
Cancer of Uterus	—	3	3
Cancer all other sites	6	12	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	—	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	15	20	35
Heart Diseases	32	45	77
Other diseases of circulatory system ..	7	3	10
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	15	9	24
Bronchitis	18	2	20
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	5	1	6
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	3	3	6
Nephritis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	—	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	3	3
Congenital Malformations	1	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	2	8
All other accidents	6	3	9
All other causes	19	22	41
All Causes	164	152	316

Table III.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Group.	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter.		Total.		Percentage.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year ..	4	2	3	2	—	2	3	1	10	7	5.3 %
1— 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	0.6 %
5—10 „ ..	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	1.2 %
10—15 „ ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	0.9 %
15—25 „ ..	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	1.5 %
25—35 „ ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	0.9 %
35—45 „ ..	1	4	2	—	2	—	3	—	8	4	3.7 %
45—55 „ ..	6	5	6	3	3	7	6	3	21	18	12.2 %
55—65 „ ..	10	6	7	3	6	7	7	8	30	24	16.9 %
65—80 „ ..	18	22	14	20	12	13	22	16	66	71	43.0 %
80 years and over	5	7	3	3	3	5	6	10	17	25	13.2 %
Totals	46	46	39	31	29	37	51	39	165	153	—

Table IV.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1952.

Cause of Deaths.	Under 1 day.	Under 1 week.	1—2 weeks.	2—3 weeks.	3—4 weeks.	Total deaths under 1 month.	1—3 months. months.	3—6 months. months.	6—9 months. months.	9—12 months. months.	Total deaths under 1 year.
Pneumonia ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Congenital Heart Disease ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Bronchiolitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Congenital malforma- tion, birth injury ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Atelectasis ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity ..	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Toxaemia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Erythroblastosis Foetalis ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Accident ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ..	4	3	1	—	—	8	3	2	1	3	17

Table V.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1952 (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

Disease.	Age Groups—Years.												
	Total	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over
Measles	134	6	16	7	19	22	56	6	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	74	8	16	10	12	11	15	1	1	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	32	—	2	—	3	6	18	2	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	34	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	7	13	5
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	283	15	36	17	34	39	92	10	6	6	9	14	5

Table VI.
FACTORIES ACT, 1937 — ANNUAL REPORT.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises. (1)	M;c. line No. (2)	Number on Register. (3)	Number of			M;c. line No. (7)
			Inspections. (4)	Written notices. (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	—	—	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	—	151	8	—	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (ex- cluding out-workers premises)	3	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	—	330	151	8	—	—

Table VI — *continued.*

Particulars. (1)	M,c. line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (7)	M,c. line No. (8)
		Found. (3)	Remedied. (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (5)	By H.M. Inspector. (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(a) Insufficient	10	20	8	—	2	—	10
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
(c) Not separate for sexes	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Other offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences relating to Outwork)							
TOTAL ..	60	20	8	—	2	—	60

Table VII.

**SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL ROUTINE VISITS OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTORS.**

Complaints, requests for visits of Inspectors made to the Sanitary Department	2,238
Primary inspection of Dwelling Houses	663
Revisits	1,443
Absence of adequate water supply, or satisfactory water supply	16
Drainage	381
Inspection of premises where pigs and other animals are kept	233
Offensive Trades	22
Tents, Vans and Sheds	203
Factories and Workshops	155
Smoke Observations	16
Schools	13
Cinemas	8
Shops (Sanitary provisions of Shops Acts)	12
Butchers' Premises	55
Grocers	103
Food Preparation Premises	16
Licensed Premises	8
Fishmongers and Poultry Dealers	6
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4
Cowsheds and Dairies	13
Ice Cream Premises	139
Slaughterhouses	275
Knacker's Yard	98
Examination of Cottagers' Pigs	32
Market Stalls	93
Restaurants	11
Hawkers	1
Visits to works in progress	101
Verminous Premises and visits regarding disinfestation prior to removal of tenants	469
Revisits	3
Infectious Disease	28
Accumulation of Refuse	50
Waste Water Closets and Water Closets	324
River Pollution	6
Overcrowding	10
Atmospheric Pollution Gauges	108
Inspections not classified	67
Number of Intimation Notices served	398
Number of Intimation Notices complied with	251
Number of Abatement Notices served	164
Number of Abatement Notices complied with	109

Table VIII.

PRINCIPAL IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES.

Internal.

Wall and ceiling plaster or brickwork	..	..	..	71
Doors and window frames	..	..	..	83
Defective firegrates	..	..	..	18
Floors	..	..	..	34
Stairs	..	..	..	4
Dirty conditions	..	..	..	3
Dampness	..	..	..	24
Cellars	..	..	..	6

External.

Roofs	..	..	..	90
Chimneys	..	..	..	13
Pointing	..	..	..	2
Eaves guttering and down spouting	..	..	..	44
Paving	..	..	..	8
Drainage	..	..	..	30
Fractured and defective brickwork	..	..	..	28

Washing Accommodation.

Washing boilers	20
Defective sinks	..	..	..	7
Absence of or defective water supply	..	..	..	5

Sanitary Accommodation.

Insufficient or defective W.C's.	..	..	..	52
Defective waste water closets	..	..	..	73
Accumulations	..	..	..	7
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	61
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	38

Table IX.
UNSOUND FOOD.

					<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
59 Tins Fish	..	..	..	..		2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
165 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tins Meat	..	..	..	..	6	3	21
69 Tins Milk	..	..	..	..	1	0	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
549 Tins and Jars Fruit and Vegetables					4	3	10
3 Jars Mincemeat	..	..	..				2 $\frac{3}{4}$
					13	2	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

Other foods condemned which were not packed consisted of Ham, Luncheon Meat, Bacon and Cheese, etc.—2 qrs. 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Table X.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES FOR THE METHYLENE BLUE TEST.

<i>Date taken.</i>	<i>No. taken.</i>	<i>Grade 1.</i>	<i>Grade 2.</i>	<i>Grade 3.</i>	<i>Grade 4.</i>
January	8	7	—	1	—
February	4	4	—	—	—
March	13	6	6	—	1
April	7	5	—	2	—
May	13	4	8	1	—
June	15	6	8	—	1
July	16	6	6	2	2
August	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—
October	15	11	4	—	—
November	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—
Total	91	49	32	6	4
Taken in 1951 ..	89	48	27	5	9

No. of Ice Cream Premises registered for sale of Ice Cream during 1952	16
Premises on register for manufacture or sale of Ice Cream :	
Manufacturers by Cold Mix Method	2
Manufacturers by Hot Mix Method	1
No. of shops registered for the sale of Ice Cream	84

REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS.

No. of Hawkers registered during 1952 under the Willenhall Urban District Council Act	1
---	---

Table XI.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES.

Number of houses disinfected with Formalin or Formaldehyde	24
Number of houses sprayed with Insecticide to destroy vermin	150
Articles disinfected and disinfested—bundles of bedding	768
Bedding destroyed	8

Table XII.

**SAMPLING BY FOOD AND DRUGS AUTHORITY.
(STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL).**

List of samples taken during the year 1952.

Milk.

Milk	4
Milk Pasteurised	25
Milk Sterilised	23
Milk T.T.	1
Milk T.T. Certified	4
Milk T.T. Pasteurised	16
<hr/>	
Total	73 All genuine.
<hr/>	

General Foods.

Number of samples taken	42
Number of Samples genuine	41
Number of Samples adulterated	1

Classification of General Foods.

Raspberries in Syrup.	Condensed Milk Full Cream.
Sausages Vienna.	Full Cream Sweetened Milk (Con-
Salad Cream (2 samples).	densed).
Fruit Mincemeat.	Broad Beans.
Red Cabbage.	Garden Peas.
Gooseberries in Syrup.	Prunes in Syrup.
Processed Dutch Cheese.	Fruit Salad.
Fish Paste (Anchovy and other	Celery Cheese Spread.
fish).	Tea.
Pork Sausage (4 samples).	Pearl Barley.
Pork Pie.	Apple Slices in light syrup.
Pastry Mixture.	Fresh Fruit Pudding, Apple.
Pure Honey.	National Butter.
Mixed Pickles.	Cooking Fat.
Preft Sauce.	Caraway Seeds.
Cut Drained Peel, Lemon and	Double Distilled Glycerine B.P.
Orange.	Balsam of Aniseed.
Cake Flour.	Cream British Sherry.
Beef Sausage.	British Tawny Wine.
Minced Beef Loaf.	Peppermint Alcoholic Cordial.
Beans in Tomato Sauce.	

Particulars of Adulterated Sample.

Pork Sausage containing preservative — (Formal) — 10.9% deficient of its proper proportion of meat. Fines £4 0s. 0d. Costs £3 7s. 0d.

Table XIII.

SULPHUR POLLUTION.

Lead Peroxide Gauges. Weight of Sulphur Trioxide collected in milligrams per 100 sq. c.m per day.

	Cemetery Walsall Road.	Memorial Park.	66, Dilloways Lane.	James Works, St. Anne's Road.	66, Broad Lane.	Lodge Farm, Short Heath.	Ravens- croft, Lodge Street.	145, Pooles Lane.	J. Harper & Co. Ltd. Clarke's Lane.
January ..	2.11	3.53	1.79	2.56	1.50	2.11	1.93	1.94	2.64
February ..	1.09	2.18	1.26	2.25	1.14	1.45	1.04	1.13	1.60
March ..	1.33	1.62	1.53	2.52	1.14	.72	.97	1.03	1.53
April ..	.878	2.21	.802	2.09	.756	1.30	.756	.668	1.13
May ..	.77	2.41	.89	1.63	.57	.95	.62	.60	1.04
June ..	.40	.91	.42	.92	.44	.46	.34	.44	.51
July ..	.32	.58	.28	.88	.19	.36	.25	.31	.52
August ..	.37	.91	.50	.42	.26	.52	.39	.37	.54
September ..	.43	1.59	.77	1.60	.27	.70	.43	.46	.91
October ..	.99	2.81	1.60	3.03	1.03	1.87	1.04	.98	1.23
November ..	1.21	4.24	2.00	2.25	1.08	2.17	1.41	1.43	2.07
December ..	2.17	3.25	1.60	3.56	1.66	2.20	1.72	1.26	2.14
TOTAL OF DAILY AVERAGES FOR EACH STATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1951, 1952.									
1950 ..	12.393	17.783	13.689	24.135	11.119	15.460	10.564	11.698	19.280
1951 ..	16.78	25.38	14.81	22.68	8.206	17.47	8.323	10.216	17.80
1952 ..	8.297	26.24	8.366	23.71	7.084	14.81	6.270	6.163	15.86
Totals for all Stations.									136.121 138.137 114.442

Table XIV.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Deposit Gauges situated in Market Place at rear of Gas Offices and in the grounds of Messrs. John Harper & Co. Ltd., Clarkes Lane, Willenhall.

Recordings for the year 1952.

Deposits in tons per square mile :—

	<i>Market Place.</i>			<i>J. Harper & Co. Ltd. Clarkes Lane.</i>		
	<i>Soluble</i>	<i>Insoluble</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Soluble</i>	<i>Insoluble</i>	<i>Totals</i>
January ..	14.02	4.82	18.84	12.62	7.18	19.80
February	14.96	4.11	19.07	8.51	9.97	18.48
March ..	17.18	5.89	23.07	12.93	10.75	23.68
April ..	17.01	13.98	30.99	13.17	14.36	27.53
May ..	17.05	9.50	26.55	13.24	16.57	29.81
June ..	12.30	9.77	22.07	8.00	15.11	23.11
July ..	14.86	3.47	18.33	—	Not known	—
August ..	6.94	7.31	14.25	6.91	19.81	26.72
September	15.60	10.24	25.84	10.90	18.61	29.51
October ..	12.36	10.81	23.17	9.94	10.62	20.56
November	10.95	12.09	23.04	10.24	13.88	24.12
December	12.67	13.81	26.48	10.96	13.0	23.96

Table XV.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Number of premises visited	..	..	..	..	510
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	1,518
Number of pre-baits laid	..	..	..	..	4,321
Number of poison bait takes	..	..	..	..	2,559
Number of poison baits laid for mice only			..	..	1,588

Sewer Treatments.

Number of manholes treated	..	..	..	..	494
Number of pre-bait takes	..	..	..	..	272
Number of complete poison takes	..	..	..	..	49

River Tame.

Number of visits	..	..	..	..	55
Number of pre-baits laid	..	..	..	..	1,499
Number of poison baits laid	..	..	..	..	967

